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## THE Pacific Commercial Advertiser

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HENRY WILLIAMS.....Hawian Hotel  
Five Cents per copy.

WEDNESDAY : : : April 13th.

### SOME CONSTITUTIONAL POINTS.

The departure of the Australia yesterday was a suggestive event. The noble ship took away the Queen, the Heir Apparent, and several magnates of the Kingdom. We do not know who is responsible for this exodus, but we hardly think that due consideration was given to constitutional contingencies which may arise from it. In brief, it may be said that the King is not absolute, and that the King and his Ministers have no possible control of public affairs outside the Constitution. It is easy to imagine contingencies in which the absence of the Queen and Heir Apparent might be fraught with danger and inconvenience. It is to be hoped that nothing of the kind may occur, but if it should we would like to know what precautions have been taken to guard against it. In any well regulated Government such things are not left at loose ends. In this country we trust that no "loose ends" may entangle the orderly procedure of Government.

These are points which the country has a right to have made clear. Suppose the King should die or become incapacitated for the performance of his duties during the absence of the Queen and Heir Apparent what would become of the Government? Could it be lawfully conducted by Ministers, or would it necessarily devolve upon the representatives of the treaty Powers? Life and health are uncertain, and matters of such great importance should not be left to chance. No official action in this direction has been taken. This we think is a grave if not fatal mistake. Foreign travel may be desirable, but the orderly conduct of home affairs is absolutely essential.

The only hope that one can have is that no such contingency may arise as we have indicated, but what must be said of a Government, which depends upon the friendly patronage of the Powers for its independent existence, to leave such a loop-hole for foreign intervention and absorption open? It is possible to spread one's wings too wide, and to paint them with too many hues. This is an age of action. Sentiment cuts a very insignificant figure in the world of today; but the independence of the Hawaiian Kingdom is based upon sentiment. Yet in the face of this fact, its Government adventures upon the field of action on the one hand, while it clings to the skirts of sentiment on the other. The Samoan mission illustrates the one phase of this contradictory policy; the Queen's foreign tour represents another.

We abstained from comments upon this affair because we felt that they would be ineffectual. We knew full well that those who controlled affairs neither understood nor wanted to know constitutional limitations, and we likewise knew that it would be an idle task to attempt to enforce those limitations. Nevertheless the Constitution is supreme, and the Government and all its parts must conform to its principles.

Perhaps it is as well that the Queen and the Heir Apparent have taken their departure as they have done if it should bring Ministers to a consciousness of their responsibility. This is no child's play. Neither are these remarks to be taken as the output of political unrest. The constitutional rulers of a country cannot treat their trust as they would a private estate, and if any one advised the King to that effect he committed a cardinal error. We cannot for a moment suppose that the Sovereign would act in this way without advice. It would be assuming too much, and despite what has sometimes been said to the contrary the King has not shown a disregard of the Constitution. But it is now easy to imagine a contingency in which the Government would be blocked by reason of the want of a constitutional ruler. Again let us hope that such a contingency may not arise; however, the defect is now irremediable.

### Shooting Match.

On Monday next a rifle match will take place at the King street range between teams of eight men from H. B. M. S. Caroline and the Hawaiian Rifle Association. The distances will be 200, 400 and 500 yards.

### ROYAL DEPARTURE.

The Queen, the Heir Apparent and Other High Dignitaries Leave for the Coast.

Never before has such an assemblage been seen at the departure of a steamer from this port as was present yesterday when the Oceanic Company's steamship Australia left for San Francisco. Two hours before the advertised sailing time, 12 o'clock noon, people of all ranks and ages began to assemble on the wharf. The majority were native Hawaiians of both sexes, who were dressed in holiday attire and wore leis of fragrant flowers. The departure of Her Majesty the Queen and H. R. H. Princess Liliuokalani and suite for San Francisco was the main reason for such a crowd of spectators.

Early in the morning the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn and his daughter H. R. H. Princess Kaiulani called at the Palace and took an affectionate leave of the Queen and the Princess. The preparations for the departure of the Royal party were completed by 11 o'clock. A few minutes after that hour the volunteer military companies and a platoon of police arrived at the wharf and were drawn up in line from the entrance to the gangway of the steamer. At the head of the gangway on either side were a Hawaiian and American flag. The Royal Hawaiian band was stationed on the wharf and played numerous selections of music.

At half-past 11 o'clock the strains of the national anthem, "Hawaii Pono," and the presenting of arms by the troops, announced the arrival of the royal party. H. R. H. Princess Liliuokalani was the first to ascend the gangplank. The Princess was covered with leis and was cheered to the echo as she boarded the steamer. Marshal Kaula then cleared the gangway and Her Majesty the Queen, leaning on the arm of the King, went on board. From all sides came cheers and "alohas" which the Queen acknowledged in a very gracious manner. Lieutenant General Dominis had to go through considerable handshaking before he was able to board the vessel, and this ordeal was continued on board.

The deck of the vessel literally swarmed with people and locomotion was difficult. Nearly all of the passengers, some hundred and fifty, wore leis which had been bestowed on them by their friends. About five minutes to twelve o'clock the gong sounded and then there was a lively scene on the gang plank. Punctually at noon the lines were cast off and the noble ship with her valuable cargo of domestic produce and numerous passengers swung out into the stream. The Royal Standard was flying at the foremast. At ten minutes past twelve the vessel was headed for the channel and proceeded on her journey of 2,100 miles.

The tug Elen with His Majesty, Their Excellencies L. Aholo, P. P. Kanoa and Antone Rosa, His Excellency George W. Merrill, United States Minister, and Mrs. Merrill and other distinguished people on board left the Interisland Company's wharf and steamed alongside the Australia. She was followed by the steamer John A. Cummins with its hospitable owner and a large party of friends on board. The Royal Hawaiian band was on the upper deck of the J. A. Cummins. As the Australia passed H. B. M. S. Caroline a royal salute was fired from the ship and the King's Own also fired a salute from the shore battery at Kakaako. The wharves were lined with people from the Oceanic dock to the Marine railway, and a large number were also on board the Interisland vessels.

When outside the channel the pilot, Captain Shepard, left the vessel in charge of Captain Houliette, and returned to the shore in the pilot boat. The Australia's bell rung, the propeller was once more set in motion and she was soon fairly on the way for her long voyage. The Queen could be seen standing by the deck rail in the centre of the steamer waving her handkerchief. Off Waikiki the tug was turned around, and after dipping her ensign three times steamed to the mail dock where her passengers were landed. The John A. Cummins returned a few moments later and went alongside the British man-of-war Caroline, the band playing "God Save the Queen" and "Hawaii Pono."

The following is a complete list of her passengers:—Her Majesty Queen Kapiolani and 2 servants, H. R. H. Princess Liliuokalani, Lieutenant General Dominis and 2 servants, His Excellency C. P. Iaukea, Col. J. H. Boyd, Quartermaster General Sam Nowlein, Miss M. Chamberlain, P. Lewis, Mrs. J. I. Dowsett, Eddie Dowsett, Wm. Waterhouse, wife, 5 children and maid, T. R. Lucas, wife and child, F. Barwick, R. J. Bennett and daughter, N. D. White, Miss N. White, Miss Emma Flint, J. B. Castle, wife and child, Miss Mary Lancaster, H. J. Bryant, T. Prince, Mrs. Capt. Shepard, Miss Bliss, J. W. Sibley and wife, E. B. Kinsley and wife, Dr. G. H. Martin, Mrs. A. Fuller, Miss Clara Fuller, Master Fuller, H. L. Stetson, Mrs. J. P. Pierce and child, Miss Pierce, Misses Maud and Edith Auld, Miss H. Brown, T. C. Wills, Miss Wills, Mrs. Swan, Wm. Sheafe, the Misses Sheafe (2), Mrs. Dame, Miss Dame, H. G. French, Mrs. M. J. Rowell, Hon. S. M. Damon, T. May and wife, H. S. Hovey, C. A. Longfellow, Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, child and maid, E. Kerstens, T. S. Howe, Miss M. O'Connor, C. F. Perkins, B. F. Jaquith and wife, Jas. Love, A. Seligsohn, H. F. Broderick, Miss O. Haskins, Mrs. P. Lewis and 2 children, Masters P. W. and W. R. Ross, A. Herring, Geo. C. Beckley, wife, child and maid, B. F. Dillingham and wife, F. A. Schaefer and wife, Miss Nowlein, Mrs. F. P. Hastings, Miss Rose Makee, C. L. Wight, and wife, W.

T. Lucas, Rev. Mr. Richter, Hon. Paul Neumann and wife, the Misses Neumann (2), Miss Davidson, J. D. Brooks, H. J. Hart, E. C. Macfarlane, J. H. Soper, Chas. Kaiaki, J. Aea, Jas. McGuire, Mrs. G. P. Castle, and 2 children, and 47 in the steerage.

### Supreme Court—April Term.

**TUESDAY, April 12th.**  
The Court opened at 1 p. m.  
The King vs. Ah Chui, Akiona and Tong Hoy. Assault and battery. Appeal from Police Justice of Honolulu. Defendants appeal from a judgment of the Police Justice of Honolulu. Tried before a foreign jury. Partly heard and will be continued this morning. A. P. Peterson for the Crown; John T. Dare and F. M. Hatch for defendants.

**AT CHAMBERS—BEFORE JUDGE, C. J.**  
In probate, estate of John O. Davies. Ordered that the will be admitted to probate and that letters testamentary be issued to Robert Lewers without bond. A. P. Peterson for proponent.  
In re, bankruptcy of J. W. Kahaleanu. Ordered that the Marshal notify Manuel C. Corea, a secured creditor, of Waimae, Kanai, to prove his claim on the 19th inst. Chas. Creighton for the bankrupt.

### Police Court.

**BEFORE POLICE JUSTICE DAYTON.**  
**TUESDAY, April 12th.**  
Ah Wai, remanded from the 4th for assault and battery on Hamo, was reprimanded and discharged.  
Kaniela and Ah Gee, for drunkenness, had each to deposit \$6.

Ah Chuck forfeited bail of \$16 for assault and battery on Paahao.  
Pak Sui, charged with escaping from the prison gang at the Palace on November 4, 1885, he being a prisoner for the crime of robbery, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment at hard labor, the said sentence to commence at the expiration of his former one.

### Honolulu Rifles.

At a meeting of Company B of the Honolulu Rifles, held last evening, C. W. Ashford was elected First Lieutenant and E. F. Bishop Second Lieutenant. C. J. McCarthy was elected Financial Secretary, and Theo. Dredge Secretary.

### Honolulu Almanac and Directory.

The Honolulu Almanac and Directory for 1887 is now for sale at J. H. Soper's and A. M. Hewitt's news depots and at this office. Price 50 cents. It contains complete statistical and general information relating to these Islands.

### PREMATURE BURIAL.

What a Medical Journal Has to Say About This Much-Discussed Calamity.

Much has been said and written concerning the danger of premature burial, and the subject has even become to some nervous persons the persistent horror of their lives. That a few authenticated cases have occurred in which the still living body has been by some strange oversight consigned to the grave we are not disposed to deny. It is possible, however, that the number of such cases has been exaggerated. Too much has possibly been made of the evidence of movement in corpses which have been exhumed. A critic, writing on this subject, throws the whole responsibility for live burials on our professional brethren. This is a sweeping and certainly unfair judgment. He accuses them solely on the ground that in many cases they do not, in order to certify death, proceed to make an examination of the supposed corpse, and suggests that certificates of death might be fraudulently obtained by unprincipled attendants on the sick as a preparatory step to murder. Now, this is one of those arguments which, however they may sound in theory, have little, if any, practical meaning. Medical men, we admit, do not always think it necessary to view the body of a deceased patient before certification. In many instances there is no need that they should do so. They have been in regular attendance; have ascertained the nature of the disease; have gauged its probable issue, and, finally, have seen the actual approach of death, which, in a few hours time, has occurred, and of this they are assured on the testimony of persons whom they know to be well principled and judicious. Surely they are entitled in all the circumstances to accept the statement as true. Where there is doubt either as to the signs apparent or the character of informants, it is the duty of every practitioner to inspect the body of his patient, and any departure from this rule must, we are sure, at all events in this country, be very exceptional.—*Lancet.*

### How He Resembled Booth.

A wealthy young amateur with a fond mother was fired with fine frenzy, and concluded to go on the stage as Hamlet.

"Don't you think," said his mother to a friend one night, after he had been on about a month, at a cost of \$20,000, "my boy will be a very great tragedian some day?"

"Well, really, I can't say," was the cautious reply; "but in one particular he is very like Booth."  
"Ah, thank you," said the fond mother. "In what particular, pray?"  
"He always comes to the theater in a carriage, madam."—*Washington Critic.*

Ten languages—English, German, Norwegian, Swedish, French, Bohemian, Pinn, Polish, Italian and Chinese—are spoken in Minnesota. The Governor's message was printed in each of these languages.

Tea Cakes: One cup of butter, two of sugar beaten together, one cup of sour milk or water, a teaspoonful of saleratus, spice, nutmeg or caraway; flour to roll out. Mix as soft as possible.—*Good Cheer.*

### DINING IN BERLIN.

GERMAN NATIONAL DISHES WHOSE MERIT IS INDISPUTABLE.

**Beer Used in Cooking—Napkins of Tissue Paper—Dinner of the Golden Sausage—Bill of Fare—"Schweitzerkase Mit Butter."**

The Berliners are not a dinner-giving people at present. It was different twenty years ago, when the Berlin haute finance distinguished itself by giving luxurious banquets. Even the well-introduced stranger on arriving at Berlin may have to depend for his experience of the native cuisine on the restaurants and hotels. He will find at the latter not unfrequently a company of men who in the large cities of America would dine at their clubs. On entering a Berlin restaurant about 2 o'clock the chances are that you will find yourself in company with well-dressed ladies, superior officers, and even high officials and privy councillors, with a few young lieutenants, who show their good breeding by placing themselves in front of the looking glasses and combing their hair before taking their seats.

At the Kaiserhof each nationality can dine according to its particular taste, cooks of the principal European countries being engaged on the staff. The establishment, although all its appointments are excellent, is not very well patronized, probably because its tariff is too high for Berlin. The hotel tables d'hôte of this city mainly differ from those of the familiar German watering places in the company being less cosmopolitan. At the quieter ones considerable sociability prevails, helped, no doubt, by the old custom of the landlord taking the heads of the table and dining with the guests. The Berliner loves soups, of which he has a large variety. Some of the most favored "suppen" are "Feiner Gries in Milch" (milk tea with eggs floating on top of it), "Suppe von Rind mit gekochtem Mark" (beef tea with balls of marrow, eggs, and bread crumbs).

### GERMAN NATIONAL DISHES.

There are a number of German national dishes, the merits of which can not be gainsaid. Goose with stuffing of pounded chestnuts, prunes and apples mixed with calf's liver, onion, eggs, and various spices, is a standard dish at most restaurants of the city. You can also have partridge cooked and wrapped up in vine leaves, with rashers of bacon, and fowls cooked in jelly. Roast partridges with sauerkraut is a good variation of the French perdrix aux choux. Rehrbraten (venison) with cream sauce is not to be despised, and smoked Pommernian goose breasts, Westphalia hams, Brunswick sausages, and many other Germanic courses, many of which are also exported, have gained a world-wide renown. The partiality of the Germans for beer appears in several departments of cookery. Beer soup is common enough, and so is beer steak, especially with carps and eels, for which the best of "weiss beer" is used. Beef stewed in beer and flavored with spices is a favorite dish. Among Kalte-shalen (cold drinks) "Bier Kalte-shalen" holds the first place. Every known vegetable, when cooked plain, is eaten cold as a salad, besides which there is herring salad with the fish chopped fine mixed with potatoes, onions, apples, and pepper, and moistened with oil, vinegar, and cream.

To wash down the miscellaneous solids there is a choice of very different wines. Beer, which has supplemented wines at the dinner tables of some of the best Vienna hotels, is not countenanced by the higher class restaurants and hotel keepers of Berlin, with whom the consumption of wine is a matter of stern expectation. The average Berliner in his judgment of wine is guided largely by the label on the bottle and the seal on the cork.

The time for dinner at the principal hotels is 3 o'clock. A very fair dinner can be had for \$1.25. The higher class restaurants, Unter den Linden, Wilhelmstrasse, Bellevuestrasse, and the West End, are the best places for becoming acquainted with the current of public opinion. At these a good dinner, without wine, can be had for seventy-five cents and upward. There are hundreds of less expensive dining places in Berlin, and an excellent dinner may even be obtained at some restaurants for twenty-five cents.

At all these establishments table napkins are supplied, but generally of tissue paper with a colored ornamental border, not only because paper is cheaper than linen, but as a protection against filthiness. So common are paper table napkins in Berlin that the manufacturers advertise them regularly in the newspapers at the rate of \$2 a thousand, about five for a cent.

### THE GOLDEN SAUSAGE.

An enterprising proprietor of one of the popular restaurants has instituted what he calls the "Dinner of the golden sausage," the great attraction of which is the insertion in every thirtieth sausage for his guests of a small gold coin (about \$1), which becomes the property of the individual to whose lot it chances to fall. The guests of the place are seated around the numerous tables, each of which accommodates thirty persons. All the eaters are moving their jaws most cautiously. Of those favored by fortune some are unable to conceal their satisfaction, while others try to convey the coin unperceived from the mouth to the pocket. As a matter of course every one is obliged to masticate his food slowly, instead of bolting it in American fashion, otherwise the tiny gold coin might slip down his gullet unawares.

Should your engagements occupy you until past 4 o'clock in the afternoon and compel you to forego dining until that hour, you must make up your mind to wait until time for supper comes or not line at all. This is the invariable custom here. If you enter a restaurant hungry after 4 o'clock the waiter of the most insignificant of these places will present you with your arrival with a bill of fare of the customary enormous proportions, on which figure some hundred hors d'œuvres, Fisch, Gemuse, Braten, Mehlspeisen, and salate.

You finally ask him what he has got, and "Schweitzerkase mit Butter" is the variable reply. Perhaps in the place of the Schweitzer you may secure some Limburger, which enjoys the reputation of smelling most abominably and tasting very delightfully. The last, however, is open to question, though not the former. With your cheese and butter, "Schwarzbrod" will certainly be brought. This bread, made of rye, is said to possess the advantage of tempering the effect of an excess of salted food.—*Berlin New York Herald.*

### Origin of the Word "Boodle."

The criminal prosecutions that have been carried on of late against dishonest members of the New York Board of Aldermen in office at the time the Broadway railway steal was accomplished, has made the word "boodle" popular, and given it a permanent place in the vocabulary of American slang. The price paid to secure the adoption of the scheme was styled "boodle," and those who shared in its distribution as a reward for their votes were called "boodlers." St. Louis and Chicago have had their "boodle gangs," and this class of worthies seem to be constantly increasing, despite the punishment that is being meted out to offenders by the law in New York and other cities. The word "boodle" is from the old Dutch word *boedel*, meaning property or goods. The term furnishes a striking instance of that deterioration in words to which Archbishop French called attention, *boedel*, like pagan and villain, having at first had no evil meaning.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

—The man who knows the most never tells it in a crowd.—*Philadelphia Times.*

### Advertisements.

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, adulterated powders. SUGGESTED USE: ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL-ST., N. Y.

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649 mar 18/87

G. W. ROUGHTELLING.

Honolulu, April 9, 1887.

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